ROK I. Listopad 1921. ZESZYT 2.

ENGLISH

Miesięcznik polsko-angielski

dla uczących się po angielsku

ze słówkami, objaśnieniami, gramatyką i wymową.

Pod redakcją sił fachowych.

Wydawnictwo i administracja:
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The Nightingale and the Rose

by

Oskar Wilde

(Continued). –

Suddenly she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She passed trough the grove like a shadow and like a shadow she sailed across the garden.

In the centre of the grass-plot was standing a beautiful Rose-tree, and when she saw it, she flew over to it, and lit upon a spray.

„Give me a red rose“, she cried, „and I will sing you my sweetest song“.

But the Tree shook its hed.

„My roses are white“, it answered; „as white as the foam of the sea, and whiter than the snow upon the mountain. But go to my brother who grows round the old sun-dial, and perhaps he will give you what you want“.

So the Nightingale flew over to the Rose-tree that was growing round the old sun-dial.

„Give me a red rose“, she cried, „and I will sing you my sweetest song“.

But the Tree shook its head.

„My roses are yellow“, it answered; „as yellow as the hair of the mermaiden who sits upon an amber throne, and yellower than the daffodil fhat blooms in the meadow before the mower comes with his scythe. But go to my brother who grows beneath the Student's window, and perhaps he will give you what you want“.

So the Nightingale flew over to the Rosetree that was growing beneath the Student's window.

„Give me a red rose“, she cried, „and I wlll sing you my sweetest song“.

But the Tree shook its head.

„My roses are red“, it answered, „as red as the feet of the dove, and redder than the great fans of coral that wave and wave in the ocean-cavern. But the winter has chilled my veins, and the frost has nipped my buds, and

the storm has broken my branches, and I shall have no roses at all this year".

„One red rose is all I want"; cried the Nightingale, „only one red rose! Is there no way by which I can get it?" „There is a way", answered the Tree; but it is so terrible that I dare not tell it to you".

„Tell it to me", said the Nightingale, „I am not afraid".

(To be continued).

Słówka — uwagi.

suddenly (sádenti) nagle
to spread (spred), spread, spręad rozwinąć, rozpostrzec
wing skrzydło
flight (flajt) lot
to soar wznieść się, unieść się
grove (grouw) gaj
shadow (szedou) cień
flew od to fly (flaj), flew (flu), flown (floun)
lit od to light (lajt), lit, lit spuścić się na, usiąść
spray (sprej) gałązka
shook od to shake, (szejk), shook (szuk) shaken potrząsnąć,
foam piana
sun dial zegar słoneczny
mermaid = mermaiden nimfa morska
amber = bursztyn
daffodil (défodyl) narcyz
to bloom (bluum) kwitnąć
mower (mouer) żeniec, żniwiarz
dove (daw) gołąb
fan (fen) wachlarz
to wafe (uejw) kołysać się, wiać
cavern (kéwo'rn) głębia, toń
to chill zmrozić
to nipp w zarodku zniszczyć

The new Rich.

Maid: „Madam, the poodle is playing with your pearl necklace".

Mistress: Take it away from him at once. He might swallow one and get appendicitis.

Słówka.

poodle (puudl) pudel
pearl (pörl) perła
pearl necklace (neklejs) naszyjnik z pereł
to swallow połknąć
appendicitis zapalenie ślepej kiszki

No Weather for Shopping.

Wife (at breakfast): I want to do some shopping to-day, dear, if the weather is favourable. What does the paper say?

Husband: Rain, hail, snow, thunder and lightning.

Słówka.

shopping zakupno
paper gazeta
hail (heil) grad
thunder and lightning = grzmot i błyskawica

Fatal.

Professor (in geology): The geologist thinks nothing of a thousand years!

Student: And I lent a geologist ten bob yesterday!

Słówka.

geology (dżeólogożi) geologia
geologist (dżeolodżyst) geolog
bob zamiast shilling

The Note of excuse.

This was the note which was handed to one of the teachers the other day:

„Dear Madam — Please excuse Johnny to-day. He will not be at school. Last night you gave him this example, if a field is 4 miles square how long will it take a man walking 3 miles an hour to walk $2^1/_2$ times around it? Johnny is no man, so we had to send his daddy. They left early this morning, and my husband said they ought to be back late to-night. Dear Madam, please make the next problem about ladies, as my husband can't afford to lose the day's work. I don't have no time to loaf, but I can spare a day occasionally better than my husband can. Respectfully yours, Mrs. Jones“.

Słówka — uwagi.

the other day onegdaj, niedawno
example (egzémpel) przykład; wzór; zadanie
square (skwer) kwadrat
it takes potrzeba; potrzebuje
we had to send musieliśmy posłać
daddy (dédi) = dad = dada = ojciec, papa
left od to leave, left, left opuścić, zostawić; wyruszyć
to afford = pozwolić sobie
I don't have no time zwrot wulgarny = I have no time
to loaf = być bezczynnym, próżnować
to spare = oszczędzić

From Daniel Defoe's „Robinson Crusoe".

In 1719 Daniel Defoe published „The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinsohn Crusoe, of York, Mariner etc. Written by himself".

Perhaps there is no work, either of instruction or entertainment, in the Englisch language which has been more generally read, or more universally admired, than „Robinson" and most readers will remember it as among the first works that awakened and interested them as boys and girls.

It may be considered as the first Engiish novel. It is also one of the first English books which was wideiy imitated on the Continend.

The story is supposed to be told by Robinson Crusoe himself, and to be a record of his life from the time that he ran away to sea. After passing through several adventures he was shipwrecked on an uninhabited island where he remained for about twenty — eight years.

From Robinson's Journal.

September, 30, 1659.

I poor, miserable Robinson Crusoe, being shipwrecked during a dreadful storm, came on shore on this dismal, unfortunate island, which I called the Island of Despair, all the rest of the ship's company being drowned, and myself almost dead.

All the rest of the day I spent in afflicting myself at

the dismal circumstances I was brought to. I had neither food, house, clothes, weapon, nor place to fly to, and, in despair of any relief, saw nothing but death before me, either that I should be devoured by wild beasts, murdered by savages, or starved to death for want of food. At the approach of night I slept in a tree, for fear of wild creatures, but slept soundly, though it rained all night.

October 1. In the morning I saw, to my great surprise, the ship had floated with the high tide, and was driven on shore again much nearer the island. Seeing her sit upright, and not broken to pieces, I hoped, if the wind abated, I might get on board, and obtain some food or necessaries out of her.

From the first of October to the 24 th. All these days were entirely spent in making several voyages on a raft, to get all I could out of the ship.

Słówka — uwagi.

to publish (páblysz) opublikować, wydać
instruction (ynstrákszn) pouczenie
work of entertainment (entertéjnment) dzieło belletrystyczne
It may be considered (konsy'derd) może być uważane
record (rékörd) dokument, protokół, opis; jako wyrażenie sportowe: rekord
uninhabited (anynhébytyd) bezludny
journal (dżörnył) żurnal, dziennik
dismal (dy'smył) smutny, straszny
Island of Despair Wyspa rozpaczy
to drown (draun) utopić; to be drowned = utonąć
in afflicting myself at = martwiąc się z powodu
food = pokarm, pożywienie
I was brought to = w jakie się dostałem, w jakich się znalazłem
weapon (uépn) broń
relief pomoc
to devour pożerać
savage (sewydż) dziki
to starve (starw) umrzeć z głodu
for fear of = z obawy przed
soundly = zdrowo, mocno
to my surprise = ku mojemu zdziwieniu
to float = płynąć, pływać, bujać
tide (tajd) przypływ i odpływ (morza)
driven od to drive, drove, driven = pędzić
upright (áprajt) prosto
raft (raft) tratwa

Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale.

Dr. Johnson, one of the most learned Englishmen that ever lived, paid very little attention to outward appearances.

The first time he was in company with Mrs. Thrale, with whom he afterwards became very intimate, that lady was quite shocked at his manners.

Among other things, when he found that his tea was not sweet enough, he dipped his fingers into the sugarbasin and helped himself without ceremony.

Every well-bred person in the room blushed with shame, but Mrs. Thrale was so angry that she ordered the servant to take the sugar-basin from the table immediately, as if it had been dirtied by the doctor's fingers.

The doc or took no notice of it, but quietly swallowed his dozen cups of tea as usual.

When he had done, instead of putting his cup and saucer upon the table, he calmly threw them both under the grate.

The whole tea-table was thrown into confusion. Mrs. Thrale screamed out: „Why, doctor, what have you done? You have spoiled the handsomest set of china I have in the world!“

„I'm very sorry for it, Ma'am“, answered Dr. Johnson, „but I assure you, I did it out of good breeding. You sent away the sugar-basin before, because I had put my fingers into it, and so I supposed that you would not touch anything again which I had once soiled with my hands.

Słówka.

outward (autuörd) zewnętrzny
to pay attention (pej eténszn) = zwracać uwagę
to become (became, become) stać się
was shocked at... przerażona z powodu...
manners = maniery
to dip = zanurzyć
well-bred = dobrze wychowany
to blush zarumienić się
shame wstyd
angry rozgniewany
immediately (imi'djetli) natychmiast
to dirty zabrudzić
to swallow pochłaniać, połknąć
cup = filiżanka; saucer = podstawka
to scream out (skrim) wykrzyknąć
to spoil zniszczyć

handsome ładny
set of china (czajna) servis porcelanowy
good breeding = dobre wychowanie
to soil (sojl) = zabrudzi, powalać

An English Lesson.

(Dla mało zaawansowanych).

The bell is ringing. It is eight o'clock. The master (teacher) who teaches English at our school, enters the classroom. The girls stand up to greet him (her) The master (teacher) goes up to his (her) table, takes off his (her) overcoat, hangs it on the peg, and sits down. Then he (she) says: „Brown, come up, open the drawer of the table, take out the chalk, sponge, duster, and pointer, and put them on the table. Who is absent? — „Smith and Miller are absent".

The master (teacher) opens the journal, takes up a pen, dips it in the inkstand, and then enters the date, the names of the girls that are absent, and his own name. Then our English lesson begins. The master (teacher) pronounces a sentence and the pupils repeat it. They learn it by heart. After they have learned to hear and speak sentences, they will also read and write them. At nine o'clock our lesson is over. The bell rings again.

Słówka.

duster ścierka do obcierania
pointer pałeczka do pokazywania
sponge gąbka
chalk (czook) kreda

Trooper's Morning Song.

Morning ray! morning ray!
Lighting up my dying day!
Soon the trumpet bids us starting,
Then from life I must be parting,
(I and many friends and mates).

Unawares, unawares
Does our joy turn into cares!
Yesterday on proud steeds speeding
Soon the death-wound will be bleeding
(And to morrow comes the grave!)

Oh how soon, oh how soon
Vanish beauty and life's noon!
Long before this bright day closes
Whilst your cheeks do glow like roses
(Comes perhaps a frosty doom!)

Let us bend! and content
Humbly take what God may send!
Bravely will I then go fighting
And if death comes from his hiding,
(I shall die a soldier's end!)

Słówka — uwagi.

trooper (truuper) jeździec, kawalerzysta
ray promień (światła)
dying day dzień śmierci
to bid, bade, bidden kazać, rozkazać
to part rozłączyć się
unawares (aneuwér-z) niespodziewanie, nagle
steed (stiid) rumak
to speed (spiid) spieszyć
to vanish zniknąć, przejść
to glow (glou) palić się, błyszczeć
humble skromnie, pokornie
hiding ukrycie

SPACERY GRAMATYCZNE.

Jak tłumaczymy polskie **„na“?**

Siedzę na krześle: I am sitting **on** *the chair.*
na honor! **Upon** *my honour!*
na uniwersytecie **at** *the university*
na wsi **in** *the country*
na ulicy in the street

na podwórzu in the yard
na każdy wypadek in any case
na rozkaz by order
na zawsze for ever
na tydzień for a week
na uniwersytet to the u.
na bal to the ball
na balu at the ball
odpowiedź na pytanie the answer to a question.

SHORT ANECDOTES.

1.

Modern.

„Since the Smiths, who were always quarreling, own a motor-car, peace and quiet reign in their home."

„Naturally; because they are never at home nowadays".

Słówka.

to quarrel (kwórel) kłócić się
to own (oun) posiadać
quiet (kwajet) cisza, spokój
nowadays obecnie

2.

His register of Sins.

Judge (to prisoner): „We are now going to read you a list of your former convictions."

Prisoner: „In that case, perhaps your lordship will allow me to sit down".

Słówka.

register (rédżystér) rejestr, spis, wykaz
former dawny
conviction (konwy'kszn) kara.

3.

Complicated.

Diggs: You seem to know that young lady. Is she an old acquaintance?

Biggs: Yes; she is a sort of distant relation. She was the first wife of my second wife's first husband.

Słówka.

complicated (kómplykejtyd) zawikłany
acquaintance (ekwéjntns) znajomy(a)

4.

The old joke.

She: „Why, man, you have no sense of humour. When I first heard that joke I laughed till my sides ached“.

He: So did I.!“

Słówka.

joke (dżouk) dowcip
to have sense of mieć zrozumienie dla
so did I ja także.

5.

Mabel: And does yor husband still think you are an angel?

Ethel: Oh! yes; at least, he seems to think I don't need any new clothes!

FROM HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Chausser.

The first great poet of England was Geoffrey Chausser. (d. 1400) He is therefore called the Father of English Poetry. Ch. was born in London, the son of a wine-merchant.

He received his education probably at the universities both Oxford and Cambridge, then he became attached to the court of king Eduard III, bore arms in the war between England and France, fought bravely but the French took him prisoner. He was soon released and returned to England, where he married a lady at court, the later duchess of Gaunt. Now. Ch. received very good situations and was sent to Italy on royal business (diplomatic missions).

In Italy he very likely met the great poets Petrarch and Bocaccio, who were both then alive. Ch. when he returned to England, remembered the soft musical language of It. and endeavoured in his poems to make the rough Engl. language of his time more agreable to the ear. (Therefore Ch. is called Father of Engl. Language).

The political disorders which then took place in Engl. brought Ch. on evil days. His best offices were taken from him, and frequently his immediate wants. His wife died; and yet this gloomy, troubled time is the spring of his best work:

„Canterbury Tales".

When king Henry IV. began to reign Chausser received new pensions and his last days were free from care. He died 1400 and was burried as the first poet in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey.

Słówka — uwagi.

Chausser (czosör)
probably prawdopodobnie
born od to bear, bore, **born**
bore od to bear, bore, **borne**
arm = broń
fought od to fight, fought, fought walczyć
took him prisoner wzięli go do niewoli
to release (ryli's) wypuścić, wybawić
to endeavour = starać się, usiłować
rough (raf) szorstki, dziki
disorders zaburzenia
brought od to bring przynieść
evil (i'wl) zły, evil days = złe czasy
gloomy (glumi) ciemny, nieszczęśliwy, ponury

Proverbs.

1. Do not sell the bears skin, before you have caught the bear.
2. What can't be cured, must be endured.
3. Prevention is better than cure.
4. One half of the world does not know how the other half lives.
5. People love to-day, what they hate to-morrow.
6. Atoms make worlds.
7. Life is made up of moments.
8. All great things are done little by little.
9. Where there is a will, there is a way.
10. Sorrows are life's shadows.

Tennyson: The Charge of the Light Brigade.

1. Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode te six hundred.
„Forward, the Light Brigade!
„Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

2. „Forward the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

3. Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them

Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

4. *Flash'd all their sabres bare,*
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wonder'd:
Plunged in the battery-smoke,
Right thro' the line they broke:
Cossack and Russian
Ree'ld from the sabre-stroke
Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then ,they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred.

5. *Cannon to right of them,*
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

6. *When can their glory fade?*
O, the wilde charge they made!
All the world wonderd.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

Słówka — uwagi.

Alfred Tennyson (1809—1892) genialny poeta laureatus, próbował swych sił prawie we wszystkich gatunkach poezji, od pieśni do filozoficznej elegji, od ballady do epopei, mistrz słowa. Już pierwsze jego wiersze zdradzały wielkiego poetę: „The Lady of Shalott“ „The Lotos Eaters“. Z innych poematów wymieniamy: „In memoriam“, elegje na śmierć przyjaciela, „Maud“ „The Idylls of the King“. Najsławniejszem dziełem jest powieść poetycka: „Enoch Arden“, przetłumaczona na wszystkie języki kulturalne.

W r. 1884 Tennyson wyniesiony został w stan szlachecki, otrzymawszy tytuł: Baron Tennyson of Aldworts and Farringford. Bardzo popularną jest pieśń patryotyczna „The Charge of the Ligt Brigade“, opiewająca bohaterski czyn lekkiej kawalerji angielskiej w jednej z bitew wojny krymskiej.

Charge (czardż) atak
league (li'g) mila (morska 4·8 km.)
onward (ánuörd) naprzód
valley (weli) dolina
he komendant Light Brigade, Lord Chardigan
was dismayed? = czy stchórzył?
Their's not = ich rzeczą nie jest (it is not their business)
to volley (wo'li) wyładować się
shell granat
bold odważny
jaw (dżo) szczęka; jaws (l. mn.) paszcza
bare (ber) goły
to flash (flesz) zabłysnąć; błyskać się
sabre (sejbr) szabla; to sabre = zabić szablą
to plunge = rzucić, rzucić się, zanurzyć (się)
to reel (ri'l) kręcić się, chwiać się
to shatter (szétör) złamać (się)
to sunder (sándör) rozdzielić (się) rozpraszać (się)
to fade (fejd) zblednąć, zniknąć

A Tale of a Tail.

Before Smith left Bunnytown on his hunting trip, he boasted that he would bring back the biggest bag that Bunnytown had ever seen. But he didn't bring back anything at all — no, not even a bunny.

„Rough luck, old chap“. said a friend.

„It isn't your fault if you can't shoot straight“, declared a second.

„I don't wonder you didn't get anything,“ exclaimed

a third, pointing to the sportsman's dog, „if you set out with a tailless pointer."

The sportsman was too dispirited to reply to their sallies, but the reference to his dog evoked a mild protest.

„Don't be hard on poor Carlo," he said. „He had a tail when we started!

Słówka — Uwagi.

Tale (opowiadanie, bajka) i tail (ogon) jednaką mają wymowę
hunting trip polowanie
to boast chełpić się
bag = torba myśliwska; zdobycz
bunny wyrażenie zdrobniałe = królik (liczek)
to shoot (szu't) strzelać
straight (strejt) prosto
rough luck okropny pech
chap (czep) towarzysz, kolega
to set out wybrać się, wyruszyć
pointer wyżeł
dispirited w złym humorze
sally dowcip
don't be hard on...! nie gniewajcie się na...!

The Fathers Advice.

The son of a poor linen-weaver had the misfortune to fall in love with two young ladies at once. The one was a large, bouncing girl of generous proportions, the other small and slim. In these circumstances he asked his fathers advice.

„Well", said his father, wisely, „I advise you to take the little one — she'll eat less, anyway".

Słówka.

advice (edwàjs) roda; to advise (edwàjz) = radzić
weaver (uiwör) tkacz
to fall in love with... zakochać się w...
at once równocześnie
bouncing silny, dobrze zbudowany
generous (dżeneres) bujny, dobrze rozwinięty
slim wątły, wysmukły
she'll skróc. od she will
anyway w jakiś sposób; w każdym razie

A good Reply.

At a dance recently a young gentelman somewhat inferior in social position to most of those present approached an alderman's daughter and rather diffidently asked for the favour of a dance.

The girl turned away with the remark: „I'm sorry; but I'm — rather particular as to whom I dance with".

„Ah, indeed", was the quiet reply, „then we differ in that respect. I'm not a bit particular. That was why I asked you".

Słówka.

recently (ri'sentli) niedawno
inferior (ynfi'rjör) niżej stojący
to approach a person zbliżyć się kogoś
alderman (óldermen) radny (miejski)
diffident nieśmiały
particular szczególny; wybredny
as to co do
not a bit ani trochę
that was why dlatego

LIST PRYWATNY Nr. 2.

(Wrażenia z pobytu w Londynie).

London, August 30th, 1911.

My dear Mother,

It is my turn now to write a letter about our London experiences. During these days we have seen so many different things that it is impossible for me to give you any connected account of them. So I shall confine myself to the most essential ones.

Two long rambles through the inner part of London afforded us a superficial view of the busiest streets and their most famous buildings. Mr. Frank had the kindness to play the part of a clever and experienced guide. Afterwards we strolled about by ourselves, through Hyde Park and Regent's Park; we saw many fine public and private buildings, e. g.

in Park Lane where the richest people have their residences. On the other hand you must know that the southern and eastern parts of London are dreadfully dull with their endless rows of small houses, all new, all alike with high chimney-pots, all devoid of interest.

There were other districts where I saw a dreary expanse of big houses, equally ugly and monotonous. Moreover we have made many excursions into the environs of London: Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, Richmond, Crystal Palace, Primrose Hill, partly by ourselves, partly accompanied by Mr. Edward Black, a wealthy Liverpool manufacturer, whose acquaintance we made in our boardinghouse. This gentleman is a kind, good-hearted fellow, he knows how to imitate the crowing of cocks, the cackling of hens, the barking of dogs, young and old, the mewing of cats, and other sounds. Yester-day he asked me. »Do you know in what country the lightest men are found?“ I could not find the right answer. — „In England, because although in Ireland there are men of C o r k, and in Scotland there are men of A y r, in London, on the Thames, we have l i g h t e r m e n.«

Everywhere we found much to admire, but I cannot put all we have seen in this letter; I must reserve the greater part of what I have to say, till we meet.

To-morrow we are going to take a trip to the south coast; Mr. Black has promised to accompany us.

On Tuesday we shall leave London for Oxford and Stratford.

Now, good bye, my dear good mother, and with our kindest love to dad and yourself,

Believe me
Ever your devoted son
OWEN.

S ł ó w k a — u w a g i.

List ten wyjęty jest z dzieła M e l l i n a p. t. „A tour through England in two months“.

account (ekaúnt) opis
I shall confine myself ograniczę się
essential (esénszł) istotny
ramble (rembl) spacer, wycieczka
to afford dostarczyć
superficial (sjupörfy'szl) powierzchowny
view (wju) pogląd, widok
clever zdolny, zręczny
guide (gajd) przewodnik
to stroll spacerować, wędrować
e.g. exempli gratia (łacina) = for example = naprzykład
on the other hand z drugiej strony
dull nudny, tępy
row szereg
chimney pot komin
devoid of pozbawiony, bez
dreary (driri) pusty, ponury, smutny
expanse (ekspéns) przestrzeń, rozciągłość
environs (enwájrenz) okolica, sąsiedztwo
partly — partly częścią-częścią
wealthy bogaty, zamożny
manufacturer fabrykant
acquaintance (ekwéjntns) znajomość
boarding-house hotel, pensjonat
to crow (krou), crew, crowed (także regul.) piać
cackling gdakanie
to mew (mju) miauczyć
Cork— Ayr — lightermen gra słów: cork = korek.
Cork miasto w Irlandji
(Przypominamy głodówkę burmistrza miasta Cork).
air = powietrze, Ayr = miasto w Szkocji
lighterman (l. mn. — men zapalacz latarń
lighter men = lżejsi ludzie; dad= tato
devoted przywiązany.

Our Riddle Corner.

(Kącik zagadkowy).

1. Why is a nobleman like a book?
2. What is that which you can keep even after giving it to somebody else?
3. What is it which if you name it even you break it?
4. What is that which has neither flesh nor bone, and yet has four fingers and a thumb.
5. What is that word of four letters, of which, when you take away one, only one remains?
6. Where can happines always be found?

Solutions.

(Rozwiązania).

1. Because he has a title.

2. Your word.
3. Silence.
4. The glove.
5. Once.
6. In the dictionary.

Old English Theatres.

(Continued).

Seats, also, at the private theatres, were allowed to be placed on the stage, and were generally occupied by the wits, gallants, and critics of the day.

The internal roof of the stage was either painted sky-blue, or hung with drapery of sky-blue colour, in order to represent the **Heavens.** When the idea of a gloomy and starless night was to be impressed, these heavens were hung with black, and the lower part of the stage was distinguished by the name of **Hell.**

Play-bills were printed, showing the title of the piece or pieces to be performed, but containing neither the names of the characters, nor of the actors. These play-bills were circulated through the town and affixed to posts and public buildings.

In the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, the **Days of Acting,** at the public theatres, were chiefly confined to Sundays. The readily increasing taste, however, for theatrical amusement soon induced the players to „make four or five Sundays, at least, every week“. In the time of James the First, permission was given for the performance of plays every day.

The **Hours of Acting,** during the whole period of Shakespeare's career, continued to be early in the afternoon. Later the hour was thrown back to three. One shilling was demanded for entrance into the best rooms or boxes. Sixpence also, and sometimes a shilling was paid for seats or stools on the stage. Sixpence was likewise the price of admission to the pit and galleries; but at inferior houses, a penny, or at most twopence, gave acces to the „groundling“.

The amussement of the audience before the play commenced seem to have been supplied by themselves. To

kill time, reading and playing cards were the resources of the genteeler part of the audience. The amusement of the less refined part chiefly consisted in smoking tobacco, drinking ale, cracking nuts, and eating fruit.

Female characters were on the old English stage always personated by men or boys.

The usual way of informing the audience what the stage was to represent, was to hang up a placard bearing the name of the place intended as the scene of the play. A flag was usually hoisted to inform the public, that the play was about to begin.

An Epilogue generally terminated, if in a public theatre, with a prayer for the king or queen; if in a private one, for the lord of the mansion.

(From Drake: Shakespeare and his times).

Słówka — uwagi.

Seat (sit') siedzenie; krzesło
internal wewnętrzny
either—or albo—albo
gloomy ciemny, ponury
starless bezgwiezdny
to print drukować
neither—nor ani—ani
character rola
post (poust) słup
were confined były ograniczone
increasing (ynkri'zing) wzrastający
however jednak, atoli
to induce skłonić
career kariera (roz. teatralna)
inferior houses podrzędne teatry
placard (plékörd) plakat
flag (fleg) flaga, chorągiew
mansion (mensz'n) dom

GRAMMAR.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. Nouns.

(Continued).

Besides the division into *Proper* and *Common* there is another way of classifying nouns, namely, according to the sex of the object named.

We know that creatures possessing animal life are divided into two sexes, *male* and *female*, while plants and things without life have no sex. We may, therefore, divide all things into three classes:

1) Things of the male sex. 2) Things of the female sex. 3) Things without sex. Similarly we may divide the names of things, that is *nouns*, into three corresponding classes, or *genders:*

1) Masculine nouns as: uncle, hero, gander.

2) Feminine nouns as: aunt, heroine, goose.

3) Neuter nouns as: tree, house, stone.

Although all things possessing animal life, have sex, as above said, yet we commonly think of the great majority of animals, and often of young children, as if they were without sex; and as shown by our using „it“ instead of „he“ and „she“ in speaking of them, we treat their names as neuter, as: sheep, bear, pigeon, cat, baby.

There are three ways in which we mark the distinction in nouns corresponding to the difference of the sex in the objects named

1) By using different words, as

Masculine	Feminine
bachelor	maid (or spinster)
boy	girl
brother	sister
bull (or ox)	cow
buck	doe
cock	hen
colt	filly
drake	duck
earl	countess
father	mother
friar (or monk)	nun
gander	goose
gentleman	lady
horse	mare
husband	wife
king	queen
man	woman
nephew	niece
sir	madam
son	daughter
uncle	aunt
wizard	witch

2) By adding a word indicating sex; as

buck rabbit	doe rabbit
he goat	she goat
man servant	maid servant
pea-cock	pea-hen

3) By the use of the affix **„ess“** to mark the feminine.

In most cases this is simply added to the masculine; as priest-priestess; but sometimes a little further change is made, usually the dropping out of a letter or syllable; as actor-actress. The following list contains most of the words in which such a change is made: Abbot-abbess; benefactor-benefactress; duke-duches; emperor-empress; god-goddess; governer-governess; lad-lass; master-mistress; negro-negress; protector-protectress; sorcerer-sorceress; songster-songstress; tiger-tigress, traitor-traitress.

The masculines widower and bridegrom have been formed from the feminines widow and bride. Seamstress has now no corresponding masculine.

KORESPONDENCJA KUPIECKA.

List III.

Warszawa 21. maja 19.......

Do Wielmożnego Pana K. Fosańskiego
w Łodzi.

Niniejszem przysyłam W. Panu próbkę materji ubraniowej z uprzejmem zapytaniem, w jakiej cenie i w jakim terminie dostawy W. P. mógłby mi z niej dostarczyć 50 sztuk, 30 m. długich a 150 cm. szerokich.

Gdyby sporządzenie towaru dokładnie mojej próbce odpowiadającego nie było możliwem, prosiłbym o nadesłanie mi próbek gatunków podobnych, znajdujących się u W. P. na składzie z równoczesnem podaniem ostatniej ceny.

Oczekuję odpowiedzi odwrotną pocztą i pozostaję

z poważaniem

I. Wolski

Warsaw, May 21st 19.......

Mr. K. Fosański

Łódź

Dear Sir,

I enclose a pattern of cloth for suits and request you to let me know at which price you could suply me with 50 pieces of 30 m each, 150 cm wide, of this cloth. and what delivery time you would require.

Should you not be able to make a quality exactly conform to my pattern I should ask you to send me samples of similar sorts, which you already have in stock, along with your lowest quotations.

Awaiting your reply by return of post,

I am, dear Sir,

yours truly

I. Wolski

Słówka i uwagi do Listu III.

I enclose (enklouz) = załączam
to let know = to inform = zawiadomić
to suply with = zaopatrzyć w..., dostarczyć

each *używa się z rzeczownikiem lub bez,* **every** *natomiast musi mieć przed sobą rzeczownik.*
cloth sukno, l. mn. cloths w odróżnieniu od clothes = ubrania.
conform to odpowiednio do | *in stock na składzie*

Dla powtórki

Zwroty.

Do you speak English fluently?
Could you not teach me a little English, at least the first elements?
Did you understand me?
I do not understand you, speak slower.
I wish, I had the occasion to speak English more often.
I find the pronunciation very difficult.
They laugh at me, because I do not pronounce well.
Which books do you recommend me in order to learn the language well?
What is „zegar" in English?
The pronunciation is best learnt through practice and intercourse (obcowanie) with English people.

Do naszych Czytelników!

Dziękujemy serdecznie za nader licznie nadesłane nam życzenia pomyślnego rozwoju. Wysprzedaż większej ilości pierwszego nakładu i ustawiczne prośby księgarzy z całej Polski o przysyłanie im znaczniejszej liczby egzemplarzy naszego „English", tudzież ożywiona korespondencja z czytelnikami, świadczy wymownie o konieczności istnienia naszego wydawnictwa. Wszelkie krytyczne uwagi sił fachowych i czytelników bierzemy pod rozwagę i staramy się do nich — w miarę słuszności — zastosować. To żywe zainteresowanie się naszem wydawnictwem pobudza nas do dalszej pracy i zniewala do powiększenia nakładu. Spodziewamy się, że i II. zeszyt spotka się z tem samem uznaniem.

Redakcja.

Korespondować w jęz. angielskim życzą sobie:

James Jamiotkowski, Warszawa, Smolna 36.

Dr. Zerebiłło, Lwów, Szwedzka 6. „desires an English written exchange of notions about science, art or theatre, with absolute exception of national and creed questions".

Odpowiedzi Redakcji:

O. K. Warsaw. Very glad that you are willing to „work for our „English" but first you must work for yourself. Do continue studying and writing English.

Dr. Z. Lwów. Many thanks for your kind notes. We hope you'll remain our friend.

„ENGLISH“ jest w swoim rodzaju pierwszem i jedynem wydawnictwem w całej Polsce.

„ENGLISH“ chce służyć do **zachowania, rozszerzenia i pogłębienia** nabytyc wiadomości w jęz. angielskim.

„ENGLISH“ podaje **słówka** wraz z **wymową** i uwagami **gramatycznemi** wobec czego słownik niepotrzebny.

„ENGLISH“ zawiera m. i. wzory **korespondencji prywatnej i kupieckiej,** doborowe dzieła poezji pięknej (w całości i wyjątkach), lekcje **historji i literatury** angielsk. (ameryk).

„ENGLISH“ tryska humorem w swoich wesołych opowiadaniach i krótkich dowcipach.

Znaki pomocnicze do wymowy: Podwójenie samogłoski oznacza jej długość n. p. brought (czyt. broot); ö = niemieck. ö jak w König. Akcent miejscami zastąpiliśmy przecinkiem, oddzielającym akcentowaną zgłoskę od innych.

DO CZYTELNIKOW!

Ogłaszamy bezpłatnie adresy tych, którzy pragną korespondować po angielsku. Anons musi być nadesłany w jęz. ang. pod adresem Wydawnictwa.

Ogłoszenia oblicza się wedle umowy.
Nauczyciele oraz kursa języka angielskiego mają zniżkę.

Adres dla przesyłek pieniężnych: administracja „ENGLISH“ Lwów Krakowska 1.
Rękopisów nie zwraca się.

Redaktor nacz.: Victor Sash. — Redaktor odpowiedz.: Szymon Mieses

Drukarnia Knollera i Syna w Przemyślu.